

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (Currently Amended) A computer input device, comprising:
  - an electronic imager positioned to create images of portions of a surface moving relative to the imager;
  - an illumination source positioned to illuminate the portions of the surface imaged by the imager; and
  - at least one controller coupled to the imager and the illumination source and configured to:

selectively activate the illumination source,  
receive the images from the imager, and  
repeatedly adjust an activation rate for the illumination source according to a cyclical procedure comprising:  
\_\_\_\_\_ determining, e, based on at least some of the images, ~~an-a current imager velocity and an imager acceleration~~ relative to the surface,  
\_\_\_\_\_ activating e-the illumination source at one of at least three activation rates when the imager is moving relative to the surface and the current imager velocity is being determined,  
calculating a predicted imager velocity based on the current imager velocity and the imager velocity determined during a prior activation rate adjustment cycle, and  
\_\_\_\_\_ selecting one of the at least three activation rates as the adjusted activation rate based on the predicted imager velocity-and the imager acceleration.

2. (Original) The computer input device of claim 1, wherein the computer input device is a battery-powered, optically-tracking computer mouse.

3. (Cancelled)

4. (Currently Amended) A computer input device, comprising:

an electronic imager positioned to create images of portions of a surface moving relative to the imager;

an illumination source positioned to illuminate the portions of the surface imaged by the imager; and

at least one controller coupled to the imager and the illumination source and configured to:

selectively activate the illumination source,

receive the images from the imager,

determine, based on at least some of the images, an imager velocity relative to the surface,

activate the illumination source at one of at least three activation rates when the imager is moving relative to the surface and imager velocity is being determined, and

select one of the at least three activation rates based on the imager velocity,

wherein the controller is configured to select the activation rate by selecting a rate  $F_{\text{prediction}}$  based on the equation  $F_{\text{prediction}} = F(V_{\text{margin}})$ , wherein:

$F( )$  is a function mapping to a velocity  $V$  the minimum frame rate necessary to accurately determine that velocity,

$$V_{\text{margin}} = \begin{cases} (1 + m) * V_{\text{prediction}}, & \text{if greater than } V_{\text{min}}, \text{ and} \\ V_{\text{min}} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$m$  = a constant,

$V_{\text{min}}$  = a minimum frame rate supported by the device.

$S_0 = V_0$ ,

$V_0$  = current velocity,

$A_0 = (V_0 / |V_0|) * (V_0 - V_{-1})$ ,

$V_{-1}$  = a previous velocity, and

$$V_{\text{prediction}} = \begin{cases} |S_0 + A_0|, & \text{if } A_0 > 0, \text{ and} \\ |S_0| & \text{if } A_0 < 0. \end{cases}$$

5. (Currently Amended) The computer input device of claim 1, further comprising a memory having ~~at least one a user profile parameter stored thereon, the user profile parameter representing a type of use,~~ and wherein the controller is further configured to vary the illumination source activation rate based on ~~which of multiple types of uses is represented by the imager velocity, the imager acceleration and the at least one user profile parameter.~~

6. (Original) The computer input device of claim 2, further comprising a proximity detector, and wherein the controller is further configured to vary the illumination source activation rate between a reduced standby rate and one of the at least three rates based at least in part on an output of the proximity detector.

7. (Original) The computer input device of claim 2, wherein the controller is further configured to vary the illumination source activation rate between a reduced standby rate and one of the at least three rates based at least in part on a signal from an external source, said signal indicating the illumination source activation rate should be reduced.

8. (Currently Amended) A computer input device, comprising:

an electronic imager positioned to create images of portions of a surface moving relative to the imager;

an illumination source positioned to illuminate the portions of the surface imaged by the imager; and

at least one controller coupled to the imager and the illumination source and configured to:

selectively activate the illumination source,

receive the images from the imager,

determine, based on a first set of images received from the imager, an imager velocity and an imager acceleration relative to the surface and relative to one of three velocity levels,

determine whether an acceleration value based on the determined acceleration is below a threshold acceleration;

upon determining that the acceleration value is below the threshold acceleration,

suspend activation of the illumination source for a time  $\Delta t$  which is determined—based on at least one of the imager velocity and the imager acceleration, ~~a time  $\Delta t$ ,~~ and

estimate imager displacement relative to the surface at each of a plurality of times during  $\Delta t$ , wherein each of said estimates is based on the imager velocity and a different amount of time elapsed since movement from a position corresponding to one or more of the images of the first set.

9. (Original) The computer input device of claim 8, wherein the computer input device is a battery-powered, optically-tracking computer mouse.

10. (Cancelled)

11. (Currently Amended) The computer input device of claim 8, wherein the controller is further configured to:

determine a revised imager velocity and revised imager acceleration based on a second set of images created subsequent to the expiration of  $\Delta t$ ,

determine a revised time period  $\Delta t'$ — $\Delta t'$ —based on at least one of the revised velocity and the revised acceleration, and

estimate imager displacement relative to the surface at each of a second plurality of times during  $\Delta t'$ , wherein each of said estimates is based on the revised imager velocity and a different amount of time elapsed since movement from a position corresponding to one or more of the images of the second set.

12. (Previously Presented) The computer input device of claim 8, wherein the controller is further configured to:

determine a revised imager velocity and revised imager acceleration based on a second set of images created subsequent to the expiration of  $\Delta t$ ,

determine whether a velocity value based on the revised imager velocity is above a threshold velocity and whether an acceleration value based on the revised imager acceleration is below a threshold acceleration, and

upon determining that either the velocity value is not above the threshold velocity or the acceleration value is not below the threshold acceleration, determine imager displacement based on images of overlapping portions of the surface.

13. (Original) The computer input device of claim 12, wherein the velocity value is the revised imager velocity and the acceleration value is the revised imager acceleration.

14. (Original) The computer input device of claim 12, wherein:

the revised imager velocity is a velocity of the imager along an axis,

the revised imager acceleration is an acceleration along the axis,

the velocity value is a composite of the revised imager velocity and a velocity along an orthogonal axis, and

the acceleration value is a composite of the revised imager acceleration and an acceleration along the orthogonal axis.

15. (Original) The computer input device of claim 12, wherein the controller is further configured, during periods when the velocity value is not above the threshold velocity or the acceleration value is not below the threshold acceleration, to:

determine subsequent imager velocities relative to the surface,

increase a rate of illumination source activation based on an increase in the subsequent imager velocities, and

decrease the rate of illumination source activation based on a decrease in the subsequent imager velocities.

16. (Previously Presented) The computer input device of claim 8, further comprising a memory having a preset time value stored therein, and wherein the controller is further configured to:

determine a revised imager velocity and revised imager acceleration based on a second set of images created subsequent to the expiration of  $\Delta t$ ,

determine whether a velocity value based on the revised imager velocity is above a threshold velocity and whether an acceleration value based on the revised imager acceleration is below a threshold acceleration, and

upon determining that the velocity value is below the threshold velocity and the acceleration value is above the threshold acceleration, cease estimating the imager displacement for a time period equal to the preset time value.

17. (Currently Amended) The computer input device of claim ~~10,-8,~~ further comprising a memory having at least one user profile parameter stored thereon, and wherein the controller is further configured to vary the manner in which the time  $\Delta t$  is determined based at least in part on said parameter.

18. (Currently Amended) A computer-readable medium having stored thereon data representing sequences of instructions which, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to perform steps comprising:

selectively activating an illumination source positioned on a computer input device;

receiving from an imager sets of data indicative of portions of a surface illuminated by the illumination source; and

repeatedly adjusting an activation rate for the illumination source according to a cyclical procedure comprising:

determining, based on at least some of the received data sets, an-a current imager velocity and an imager acceleration relative to the surface;

activating the illumination source at one of at least three activation rates when the imager is moving relative to the surface and the current imager velocity is being determined; and

calculating a predicted imager velocity based on the current imager velocity and the imager velocity determined during a prior activation rate adjustment cycle;

selecting one of the at least three activation rates as the adjusted activation rate based on the predicted imager velocity and the imager acceleration.

19. (Cancelled)

20. (Currently Amended) A computer-readable medium having stored thereon data representing sequences of instructions which, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to perform steps comprising:

selectively activating an illumination source positioned on a computer input device;

receiving from an imager sets of data indicative of portions of a surface illuminated by the illumination source;

determining, based on at least some of the received data sets, an imager velocity relative to the surface;

activating the illumination source at one of at least three activation rates when the imager is moving relative to the surface and imager velocity is being determined; and

selecting one of the at least three activation rates based on the imager velocity,

wherein said selecting one of the at least three activation rates comprises selecting a rate  $F_{\text{prediction}}$  based on the equation  $F_{\text{prediction}} = F(V_{\text{margin}})$ , wherein:

$F( )$  is a function mapping to a velocity  $V$  the minimum frame rate necessary to accurately determine that velocity,

$$V_{\text{margin}} = \begin{cases} (1 + m) * V_{\text{prediction}}, & \text{if greater than } V_{\text{min}}, \text{ and} \\ V_{\text{min}} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$m$  = a constant,

$V_{\text{min}}$  = a minimum frame rate supported by the device.

$S_0 = V_0$ ,

$V_0$  = current velocity,

$$A_0 = (V_0/|V_0|) * (\underline{V_0} V_0 - V_{-1}),$$

$V_{-1}$  = a previous velocity, and

$$V_{\text{prediction}} = \begin{cases} |S_0 + A_0|, & \text{if } A_0 > 0, \text{ and} \\ |S_0| \text{ if } A_0 < 0. \end{cases}$$

21. (Currently Amended) A computer-readable medium having stored thereon data representing sequences of instructions which, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to perform steps comprising:

selectively activating an illumination source positioned on a computer input device;

receiving from an imager groups of data sets, the data sets indicative of portions of a surface illuminated by the illumination source;

determining, based on a first group of received data sets, an imager velocity and an imager acceleration relative to the surface and relative to one of three predetermined velocity levels;

determining whether an acceleration value based on the determined acceleration is below a threshold acceleration; and

upon determining that the acceleration value is below the threshold acceleration,

suspend activation of the illumination source for a time  $\Delta t$  which is determined  
based on at least one of the imager velocity and the imager acceleration, a time  $\Delta t$ ; and

estimating imager displacement relative to the surface at each of a plurality of times during  $\Delta t$ , wherein each of said estimated imager displacement is based on the imager velocity and a different amount of time elapsed since movement from a position corresponding to one or more of the data sets of the first group.

estimating an imager displacement relative to the surface based on the imager velocity and an elapsed time since movement from a position corresponding to one or more of the datasets of the first group.

22. (Cancelled)

23. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium of claim 21, comprising additional data representing sequences of instructions which, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to perform additional steps comprising:

determining a revised imager velocity and revised imager acceleration based on a second group of received data sets, the second group of received data sets being created subsequent to the expiration of  $\Delta t$ ;

determining a revised time period  $\Delta t'$  based on at least one of the revised velocity and the revised acceleration; and

estimating imager displacement relative to the surface at each of a second plurality of times during  $\Delta t'$ , wherein each of said estimates is based on the revised imager velocity and a different amount of time elapsed since movement from a position corresponding to one or more of the data sets of the second group.

24. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium of claim 21, comprising additional data representing sequences of instructions which, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to perform additional steps comprising:

determining a revised imager velocity and revised imager acceleration based on a second group of received data sets, the second group of received data sets being created subsequent to the expiration of  $\Delta t$ ;

determining whether a velocity value based on the revised imager velocity is above a threshold velocity and whether an acceleration value based on the revised imager acceleration is below a threshold acceleration; and

upon determining that either the velocity value is not above the threshold velocity or the acceleration value is not below the threshold acceleration, determining imager displacement based on additional received data sets indicative of overlapping surface portions.

25. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 24, wherein the velocity value is the revised imager velocity and the acceleration value is the revised imager acceleration.

26. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 24, wherein:  
the revised imager velocity is a velocity of the imager along an axis,  
the revised imager acceleration is an acceleration along the axis,  
the velocity value is a composite of the revised imager velocity and a velocity along an orthogonal axis, and  
the acceleration value is a composite of the revised imager acceleration and an acceleration along the orthogonal axis.

27. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 24, comprising additional data representing sequences of instructions which, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to perform additional steps comprising:

determining, during periods when the velocity value is not above the threshold velocity or the acceleration value is not below the threshold acceleration, subsequent imager velocities relative to the surface;

increasing a rate of illumination source activation based on an increase in the subsequent imager velocities; and

decreasing the rate of illumination source activation based on a decrease in the subsequent imager velocities.

28. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium of claim 21, comprising additional data representing sequences of instructions which, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to perform additional steps comprising:

determining a revised imager velocity and revised imager acceleration based on a second group of received data sets, the second group of received data sets being created subsequent to the expiration of  $\Delta t$ ;

determining whether a velocity value based on the revised imager velocity is below a threshold velocity and whether an acceleration value based on the revised imager acceleration is above a threshold acceleration; and

upon determining that the velocity value is below the threshold velocity and the acceleration value is above the threshold acceleration, ceasing estimation of the imager displacement for a time period equal to a preset time value stored upon the computer-readable medium.

29. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 21, wherein said selectively activating comprises selectively activating at least one of an edge-emitting laser, a vertical cavity surface emitting laser, and a light emitting diode.

30-31. (Cancelled)